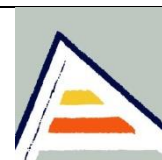


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Student's first name	Pablo
Student's surname	Díaz Candela
DNI	48646300N
Title of your TFG	English Lexical Productivity and Lexical Creativity in the Slang of <i>Jersey Shore</i> .
First name and surname of your Tutor	José Ramón Belda Medina

Abstract

This dissertation addresses the issues of lexical productivity and lexical creativity. The former is associated with standard English, and the latter is present in Slang English. Interestingly both phenomena serve to create coinages in the English language. Nevertheless, the formation of new words may as well be morphologically classified into rule-governed and unpredictable respectively. Also, the Media has helped proliferate a good number of minor but innovative changes in language. An instance may be the American Reality *Jersey Shore* (MTV). In this dissertation we shall deal with the morphological productivity and creativity of the Slang uttered by the characters of the above-mentioned Reality.

Thematic key words	English Slang, Word-Formation, Lexical Productivity, Lexical Creativity, Media.
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1. Introduction

Our language and human communication are the objects of study of linguistics. As the years go by, linguists have attempted to decipher the unique phenomena in every language. There are various specializations depending on what dimension of the human's utterances we wish to focus on. For instance, phonetics and phonology, grammar and syntax, vocabulary and lexis, among others. Mind that these approaches have been fruitful and have also allowed us to gain a better understanding of our own language.

As maintained by Thorne (2007), one of the still unsolved mysteries about human communication may be slang, namely the colloquial speech utilized by every language user in the world. The topic has frequently been despised by experts because they find it pejorative or simply uninteresting. Nevertheless, it has concretely drawn the attention of the young linguists in the branches of lexicology and sociolinguistics in the previous years. One of the reasons is perhaps the digitalization of the world. Every one of us is becoming more acquainted with the new technologies. These advancements not only have helped the humans live a more comfortable life, but they have also had a direct impact in language, and how we use it. It seems that services such as the television, streaming platforms, and broadcasting participate in modifying our speech, and helping the small changes spread widely on an international scale.

Mattiello (2008) attests that despite the striking differences between formal and informal terms, they also seem to share some similarities. In a good number of occasions both types of words have been coined by means of similar linguistic phenomena. More specifically, word-formation processes such as compounding, suffixation, clipping, amongst others. These are common linguistic mechanisms used by every language user in both slang and standard English. However, the speakers are likely to break the rules of language in slang, and thus generate lexical innovations.

As Lipka (1992) suggests, these qualities are referred to as lexical productivity and lexical creativity. Generally, the former is seen as a productive process that serves to generate new words that confront to a specific model, namely generative grammar. The latter is usually associated with slang, as the language users create terms that may break with the rules of such models.

According to Thorne (2007), lexicography is the branch of linguistics currently specializing on this phenomenon. Most lexicologists put much effort into the study and arrangement of these slangy terms. Still, it tends to be a very tedious task, since the production of words increases non-stop and weekly. The sociological properties of slang are also to be mentioned. Every language user decides whether to incorporate colloquial terms into their conversations, and which types are to be included. The reasons for this might be various. We shall mention some of them: Secrecy, style, anonymity, among others.

Most linguists seem to agree on the same; the motivated usage of these terms may originate small speech communities, formed by individuals that share the same social interests (Mattiello, 2008).

The Reality Show *Jersey Shore* was first released in 2005 by the TV Channel MTV. It charts the lives of eight people, randomly chosen, and brought onto the American television. These people are in their mid-twenties, and do nothing but drink alcohol, go to clandestine parties, and in general, have fun. A noteworthy feature of this TV program is that the speech of the characters can be somewhat embedded with slangy words (Venutolo, 2016). More specifically, in this dissertation we shall deal with how the speakers' productivity and creativity may affect the word-stock we use, our language, and communication among language users.

This research project is worth noticing for the following motives; From a linguistic point of view, Thorne (2013) maintains that despite the disinterestedness that the UK critics have manifested regarding the topic, we shall

also bear in mind that Slang is a common phenomenon in human's speech. It spreads on an international scale and belongs to the English language. In short, the interest in the issue of slang has received very little attention so far, despite its recurrence in human communication.

Furthermore, it might also be interesting to pay attention to the creative structures of language, since according to Lipka (1992), they can be compelling from a morphologic point of view.

Finally, as Thorne (2013) maintains, the technologization of the world has had a successful impact in our lives. Hence, Media has led Reality Show *Jersey Shore* to a tremendous success. Consequently, this program has also helped spread a good number of new slangy lexicon in the US.

In section 1 we introduced the issues of lexical productivity and lexical creativity. In section 2 we established our objectives and methodology to approach the topic. In the fourth section we gave an account of the main features of slang and their importance in Media. We dealt with the linguistic phenomena involved in the creation of slang in section 5. In section 6 we displayed an analysis of the slang terms. Ultimately in section 7 we concluded with our research.

2. Objectives and methodology.

Our object of study is the slang used by the characters on the American Reality TV Show *Jersey Shore*. Otherwise stated, we shall focus on the most common productive processes implied in the coinage of these new words, the newfangled terms and meanings that may arise as the characters speak to one another, and the lexical innovations made in the English language. Our objectives are the following;

- 1) To carry out a morphological analysis based on the slang of the American Reality Show *Jersey Shore*.
- 2) To determine which word-formation processes are more and less common in the formation of Slang in the total amount of words we mustered. Also, we shall analyze which word-patterns occurs with greater or less frequency.
- 3) To prove whether the lexicon displays the account of productive cases in slang proposed by linguists such as Mattiello (Mattiello,2008), or Bauer (Bauer,1983). Additionally, we shall examine the terms formed by extra-grammatical structures in further-detail.

In order to achieve our goals, we accomplished the following tasks:

Firstly, we prepared a selection of 12 episodes, which were retrieved from various seasons, and watched them with subtitles (*Jersey Shore Subtitles*, n.d.). Meanwhile, we took useful notes of any linguistic word or expression that might have been interesting or peculiar to us. We also accounted for the characteristics of informal lexicon whilst collecting data.

Secondly, we addressed the most common linguistic phenomena cooperating with the coinage of standard and slangy lexicon. More specifically, we put our attention on the so-called word-formation processes, which constitute one of the bases for English morphology. In this dissertation we shall deal with a series of word-

formation processes that are common in both standard and slang English. They will be exhibited as follows: Compounding, prefixation suffixation, conversion clipping, initialism and acronym, blending, and other types of mechanisms, including variation and fanciful formations.

Thirdly, we outlined the main characteristics of these processes, and determined which mechanisms are likely to conform to productive patterns, and which ones tend to give rise to innovative morphology.

Fourthly, we elaborated a linguistic corpus to morphologically analyze the slang lexicon of *Jersey Shore*. We arranged all the words into various charts, commented on their formation, established whether they display the most common productive processes, or if they may be counted as instances of lexical creativity. We also provided the meaning of such terms in Standard English.

Lastly, we determined which word-patterns occur more frequently. Also, we pointed out at the terms that follow the productive processes. But on the overall, we put especial attention in the terms whereby the language users may have generated abnormal and creative cases of morphology.

3. Bibliographical review.

In Lipka's book *An Outline of English Lexicology* (2008), The issues of lexical productivity and lexical creativity are addressed, two phenomena occurring within the production of new words. The former happens commonly and is always present when the speakers create new terms. He describes it as a natural resource to fill in gaps in the language. The latter deviates slightly from the first. The language users can give rise to terms whose morphological constructions may be unusual, although simultaneously groundbreaking.

In Laurie Barrier's *English Word-Formation* (1983) we are provided with an account of the morphological processes involved in the formation of words, namely compounding, derivation, abbreviation amongst others. We also learn about the most common productive patterns in the English language.

Both in Elisa Mattiello's article *The Pervasiveness of Slang in Standard and Non-Standard English* (2005), and in her research book *An Introduction to English Slang* (2008) we gain knowledge about slang and its prestige in the field of linguistics. She deals with the main features and styles of informal speech. She hints at its grammatical, pragmatic, and sociological properties. Likewise, she explores all the linguistic processes implied in the creation of slang in-depth. In her report she documents productive and marginal cases of slang English morphology. Lastly, she discusses the frequency and the oddities of the constructions when the words are linguistically analyzed.

In Thorne's *Dictionary of Contemporary Slang* (2005) we become aware of the difficulties that might arise as linguists attempt to study the words resulting from various linguistic processes. We also become familiar with the linguistic tools used to trace and report language changes. He ultimately clarifies that it is a matter concerning lexicology, namely the study of the lexicon of a language.

Thorne also mentions the influence of Media and new technological devices as key factors in the rapid propagation of slangy concepts all over the world.

4. Theoretical background.

4.1. A definition of slang

Mattiello (2005) gives an account of the main features of slang, its sociological properties, and the differences between standard and informal speech. Although slang is usually recognized as non-standard variations of language, there is still an ongoing debate to define what slang really is. There are some facts that need considering:

Firstly, the language speakers can come up with innovative words suddenly. Most words are temporary, and thus likely to last only for short time. The speakers may continue using these words, and they might be incorporated into the standard language gradually. Some other lexicographers have mistakenly confused slang with some other non-standard variations such as jargon, dialect, among others (Mattiello,2005).

Secondly, Mattiello (2005) also discusses that from a social perspective slang serves to create closeness among a certain social group of speakers. Otherwise stated, this group may intentionally use unusual or carefully-selected words no one else can fathom for several purposes; Group and subject-restriction; secrecy and privacy; Informality and debasement, et cetera. For example, the speech of drug addicts is embedded with terms denoting secrecy. They can use *brown sugar* to confidentially refer to 'Heroin'. Language users might also utilize slang for stylistic reasons. In that respect, our choice of words depends on our own style and personality.

4.2. Slang vs Standard language.

In the report of Mattiello (2005), slang is regarded as different from ordinary language for several motives; Initially, it is often detected informal speech owing to its low degree of correctness, it is a very polysemous variety of language. The

preference for slangy terms on the rise affects immensely the monosomy we might find in standard words. They offer a wider range of both linguistic and semantic connotations. Sometimes these might be more attractively effective than the ones provided in ordinary language.

Furthermore, Mattiello (2008) considers also that standard and informal language also differ in terms of lexical productivity and lexical creativity. This is reflected on a small part of the lexicon of a language, namely the word-formation processes. For instance, the word *stiffie* ('Erection') was formed by means of suffixation ('Stiff' + *ie*). Likewise, the suffix *ie* would be an example of a productive suffix in slang, but not in standard English (For a further explanation see Section 5, p.12).

4.3. Slang in US Media and in *Jersey Shore*.

Our communication changed over the turn of the 20th century, and onwards owing to the arrival of technological advancements. The television has been a revolutionary invent since its first apparition and has in numerous ways altered the interaction among speakers. Nowadays we can access an endless repertoire of TV Series with streaming services such as *Netflix*. As a result, these improvements have threatened face-to-face communication, and gradually substituted it for a different one. Since our chances to interact with somebody are on decline, our role in communication has partially been limited to be the receivers, and listeners of information (Thorne,2007).

Besides, the presence of media is an international phenomenon, allowing us to become more acquainted with some other varieties of our own language. These varieties include the categories jargon, dialect, accent, among others. These achievements might have been impossible without the influence of technological advancements. For instance, a British family is currently able to access a broader variety of accents via their television, or streaming platforms. Accordingly, they will no longer be only exposed to the British accent (Thorne,2007).

Finally, thanks to the new technologies higher numbers of people are becoming mindful of their own language, the changes that may arise as the language users play creatively with it, and the social stereotypes associated with certain types of variations (Thorne,2007).

Jersey Shore is an American Reality by MTV first released in 2009, and ultimately canceled in 2012. It has five seasons in total. It depicts the lives of several people of young age, mostly illiterate. Note that a great number of coinages originated as the Reality ran on Television. Most terms coined in the MTV Reality have become so widespread that they might now form part of the US language and is widely recognized among the fans of *Jersey Shore* (Vernutolo,2006).

5. The usage of linguistic criteria to analyze slang.

Firstly, we shall distinguish between lexical productivity and lexical creativity. The speakers utilize the former when the word-structure can be identified into a set of productive patterns that are constantly re-used multiple times to form new words. These patterns are mostly subjected to generative grammar, a branch of linguistics that studies the rules for a concrete language. An example is the suffix *ness* in Standard English as in *sadness*, *madness*, and *business*. On the contrary, scholars refer to the latter as a more functional one. It occurs when the language users come up with terms following non-traditional structures. Otherwise stated, marginal cases whose structures deviates from the productive ones. They can then be arranged as creative for their uniqueness e.g. the prefix *-schm* (*Moon-schoom*). On the overall, both are frequent processes, and serve to coin neologisms in the English language (Lipka,1992).

Linguists such as Mattiello (2008) allege that slang is the linguistic phenomenon that may directly be related to the rise of unusual morphological constructions. These new constructions differ from the ones in standard English, since “Slang usage is characterized by rule-breaking and insubordination as regards the rules of Standard

usage, this insubordination follows rules of its own, it is a partly conventionalized disregard for conventions" (p.61).

Also, mind that although slang tends to produce unusual grammar. In a good number of occasions slang and standard English may also be analyzed via the same word-formation processes. That is why they share a good number of similarities (Mattiello,2008).

Consequently, Thorne (2007) maintains that lexicologists have lately utilized linguistic criteria to collect, report, and trace any previous or existing changes in language. Additionally, one of the tasks of morphology is to analyze these neologisms to determine which type of patterns they display. However, both tasks can be very tedious, if we examine the miscellaneous words that can enter the English language on a weekly basis.

5.1. Word-formation processes.

In order to discuss how creativity and productivity affect communication in *Jersey Shore*, we shall first consider which lexical mechanisms are involved in these phenomena, and what characterizes them. Lipka (1992) points at the so-called word-formation processes and defines them as "That branch of the science of language which studies the patterns on which language forms new lexical units, i.e. words". (p.79).

Mattiello (2008) makes an important distinction concerning the structure of the slangy words originating from such processes:

- **Rule-governed** (Standard structure).
- **Borderline cases** (Standard structure but slight deviation).
- **Extra-grammatical patterns** (Full deviations).

Lastly, note that borderline and extra-grammatical cases may lead to creativeness in language. However, rule-governed words are unlikely to offer lexical innovation, as they already are subjected to Generative Grammar (Mattiello, 2008).

In our research we will reduce the scope to rule-governed and extra-grammatical. Items following borderline structures will be included within the latter category.

The word-formation processes used in this dissertation are the following: Compounding, derivation (Prefixation and suffixation), conversion, clipping, initialism, acronym, blending, and other types of formations.

In the following sections we shall discuss the morphological processes implied in the production of slang, and deal with each of them separately. We shall then give an account of productive patterns in slang English as reported by Mattiello (2008) and Bauer (1983). Their structures were classified into tables and are displayed in section 9 (See pp. 29-31). A morphological analysis based on the resulting words will be carried out afterwards. We shall then compare the items mustered in *Jersey Shore* to the productive ones and explore the extent to which these coinages display a series of common word-patterns for slang English.

5.1.1. Compounding.

As Bauer states (1983), the compounding phenomenon can be appreciated in the lexicon consisting of at least two different words. Similarly, its fundamental parts must also occur in isolation, regardless of their implications in a given compound. Some instances are *mailbox* ('Mail' and 'Box'), and *grandmother* ('Grand' and 'Mother'). Notwithstanding, *mail*, *box*, *grand*, and *mother* can also function on their own.

In the report of Mattiello (2008), the following characteristics for this mechanism in slang were highlighted. A great number of these features are shared with standard English words:

- They are made up of two elements; the “head” and the “modifier”.
- In Standard English the head is usually placed after the modifier. Such rule seems not to exist in slang English.
- A good number of word categories can fulfill the roles of “head” and “non-head” positions, including prepositions, numerals, and pronouns.
- They can be spelt in numerous manners (*Blackball* or *Black ball*).

Like standard English, Mattiello (2008) remarks on a series of productive patterns in English. She also comments on some other rare cases. (See Table 1 and Table 2 on pp.29-30). We will exclusively cope with the patterns of these compounds. Unfortunately, we will leave the question of head and modifier aside.

5.1.2. Derivation.

As attested by Bauer (1983), in the case of derivation various phenomena might be identified, namely prefixation and suffixation. In this section we shall discuss the two of them separately. Mind that prefixes and suffixes provoke a syntactic change on the inflected word. In this respect, we could assume that derived words undergo a functional shift when they are inflected. Unfortunately, we will leave this feature aside, and focus entirely on productivity.

5.1.2.1. Prefixation

Bauer (2008) affirms that prefixation occurs when an affix is placed at the beginning of a word. Accordingly, the meaning of such word is modified. Also, Mattiello (2008) alleges that the prevailing prefixes in standard and informal English (See Table 3 on p.30) offer barely no cases in extra-grammatical variations. Perhaps, the only relevant prefix worth mentioning is the marginal *schm-* in *child-schmild*.

5.1.2.2. Suffixation

Bauer remarks (1983) that suffixation is a derivative process and crops up when a suffix is placed at the end of a word. Therefore, its meaning seems to be fully, or partially altered. For instance, *use* (verb) may change into *useful*. (Adjective). Some suffixes are also involved in class-changing. Mattiello (2008) clarifies that the phenomenon is far more habitual than that of prefixation. Similarly, she highlights the productive suffixes in Slang (See Table 4 p.30). Mind that some of them are also present in standard English.

5.1.3. Conversion

As Bauer proposes (1983), conversion or functional shift is the linguistic process whereby a pre-existing word undergoes a syntactic modification. Therefore, the word serves to fill a concrete vocabulary gap, and carries a different function. An instance is *sloth* (Noun), which can also turn into a verb *to sloth* ('To procrastinate'). In brief, in most occasions spelling and pronunciation remain the same, but the word fulfills another syntactic function. While alluding to lexical productivity and creativity Bauer (1983) claims that "There do not appear to be morphological restrictions on the forms that can undergo conversion. So that compounds, derivatives, acronyms (...) are all acceptable inputs to the conversion process" (p.226).

As Bauer indicates (1983), it is indeed a very productive process for its non-existent limitations. Although she also hints at the most common and unusual word categories that might undergo a syntactic change. (See Table 5 on p.31).

5.1.4. Unpredictable formations.

In the following sections we will be dealing with a series of word-formation processes labeled as unpredictable, according to Bauer (1983). These mechanisms are clipping, initialism and acronym, blending, and other types of formations. Excluding them from their commonness in the English language would be somewhat

ambiguous, although Bauer (1983) suggests that “However frequent these formations may be, they are awkward from the point of view of generative grammar” (p.232).

5.1.4.1. Clipping.

As maintained by Bauer (1983), clipping happens when a word is shortened. The reasons for this may be various. A generic one is that the language users may find it easier to express themselves with these shortenings e. g. *bro* (‘Brother’), *bus* (‘Omnibus’), *flu* (‘Influenza’), among others. The words can be clipped in innumerable ways. the phenomenon appears frequently in slangy English and constitutes the basis for a great deal of vocabulary.

Following Mattiello’s (2008) and Bauer’s (1983) linguistic considerations, clipping is a rather creative process. The reason is that it allows for endless and unforeseeable array of manners in which the lexicon can be abbreviated. Still, we included a chart with the most ordinary types through which the terms are clipped (See Table 6 on p.31).

5.1.4.2. Initialism and acronym.

Mattiello (2008) alleges that both initialism and acronym are parallel considered processes. In this sense the speakers give rise to new terms by taking either the initial, or various letters from a series of words, and placing them together. This mechanism allows language users to summarize a concept into a few signs and remember it more easily. Thus, it has a crucial function in the simplification of language. Finally, it affects the spelling and pronunciation of words e.g. *B.B.C* (‘British Broadcasting Corporation’), and *ASAP* (‘As soon as possible’).

Despite the similarities, Mattiello (2008) also indicates at some differences. In the case of acronyms, they must be pronounced as if full words. Yet, initialisms contain dots, and it is only necessary to pronounce the first letters of the words for which they stand. For instance, *ASAP* is an acronym because it is pronounced as a full word, but *B.C.C* would be an item in initialism because the language user needs to

pronounce each letter separately. Additionally, it will be correct to spell both either in capital letters, or in lower-case letter.

Generally, both processes are associated with lexical creativity, since the terms displaying initialisms and acronyms can be ceaselessly shortened in a good number of manners (Mattiello,2008).

5.1.4.3. Blending

In the report of Mattiello (2008), it is stated that blending is a common process implied in the creation of slang. Bauer (1983) remarks that the words resulting from this mechanism comprise most of the anomalies and rarities of language. Blending is constituted by means of joining two clipped words. Therefore, the resulting term denotes two different meanings. For instance, the term *Brexit* (*Bri* from 'Britain' and *xit* from 'Exit') used to allude to the recent political conflict in the UK.

Mattiello (2008) claims that the problems concerning productivity arise when the bases of such words are unrecognizable, until they are properly explained. Furthermore, they can be clipped as many times as the language users want to. Compare *Arvin* ('Army of the Republic of Vietnam'), to *REM* ('Rapid Eye Movement'). To synthesize, we could claim that these combinations may quicken the apparition of lexical creativity predominantly, since the bases are mostly confused.

5.1.4.4. Other types of mechanisms.

In this section we shall include unordinary processes that also contribute to the rise of slang. Mattiello (2008) points at various but we will only concentrate on two; Variation and fanciful formations.

Firstly, Mattiello (2008) alludes to variation as any type of processes that directly affect the spelling of a word, and hence, the pronunciation of such may be altered as well. The term comprises a wider range of processes concurrently. Among these we could include *malapropism*, *metathesis*, *letter pronunciation*, among others. Above all,

we must assume that all these phenomena alter the English language when the spelling of words is completely, or relatively modified e.g. *Canuck* ('Canada'), and *Wotcher* ('What cheer').

Secondly, Mattiello (2008) focuses on word manufacture and fanciful formations, which describe the new coinages. Consider that their structure is not based on a morphological one. Apparently, these innovative terms are not akin to any sort of morphological structure whatsoever. It could be concluded that they exhibit an unknown, or unidentified structure. In consequence, they are considered a factor in lexical creativity e.g. *Spondulicks* ('Cash').

6. An overview on the slang of *Jersey Shore*.

6.1. Linguistic corpus.

To morphologically analyze the lexicon in *Jersey Shore* we shall elaborate a linguistic corpus (See pp.32-44). The purpose is to collect and comment on any productive and creative changes contributing to the rise of slang. The corpus is organized as follows:

It contains charts with the various word-formation processes, namely blending, derivation, compounding among others. Each slangy term was classified in conformity with these mechanisms. Their morphological constructions were studied in detail afterwards.

Three dictionaries specialized in slang were utilized; Thorne's *Dictionary of Contemporary Slang* (2007), and Tom Dalzell's *Dictionary of Modern American Slang and Unconventional English* (2009) owing to their recent publication. The non-official *UrbanDictionary.org* was also utilized (*Jersey Shore* synonyms, n.d.) Furthermore, on this webpage we considered a list of the slang of *Jersey Shore*.

6.2. Morphological analysis.

We shall initially bear in mind a few general considerations. If we look at the appendix, we may observe various charts containing a morphological analysis based on the terms we mustered. Figure 1 shows the total amount of words that we collected in just 12 episodes. Similarly, they were sorted out according to their morphological structure:

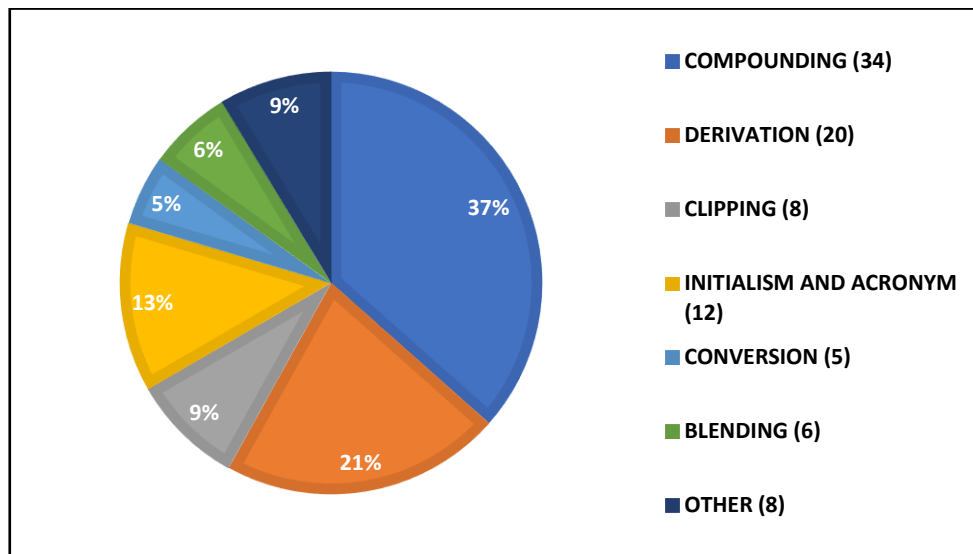


Figure 1. Total Amount of Words Collected (93).

We will now explore each of the linguistic mechanisms and will concentrate on what authors like Mattiello (2008) and Bauer (1983) consider in their report of word-formation.

Firstly, we will refer to the compounding phenomenon (See Table 7 & Table 8 on pp.32-36). The number of words resembling compounding outnumbers the other word-structures. When these terms were morphologically analyzed, we could observe that their patterns were rather varied. In Figure 2 we displayed a graphic showing the range of these linguistic structures and their recurrence.

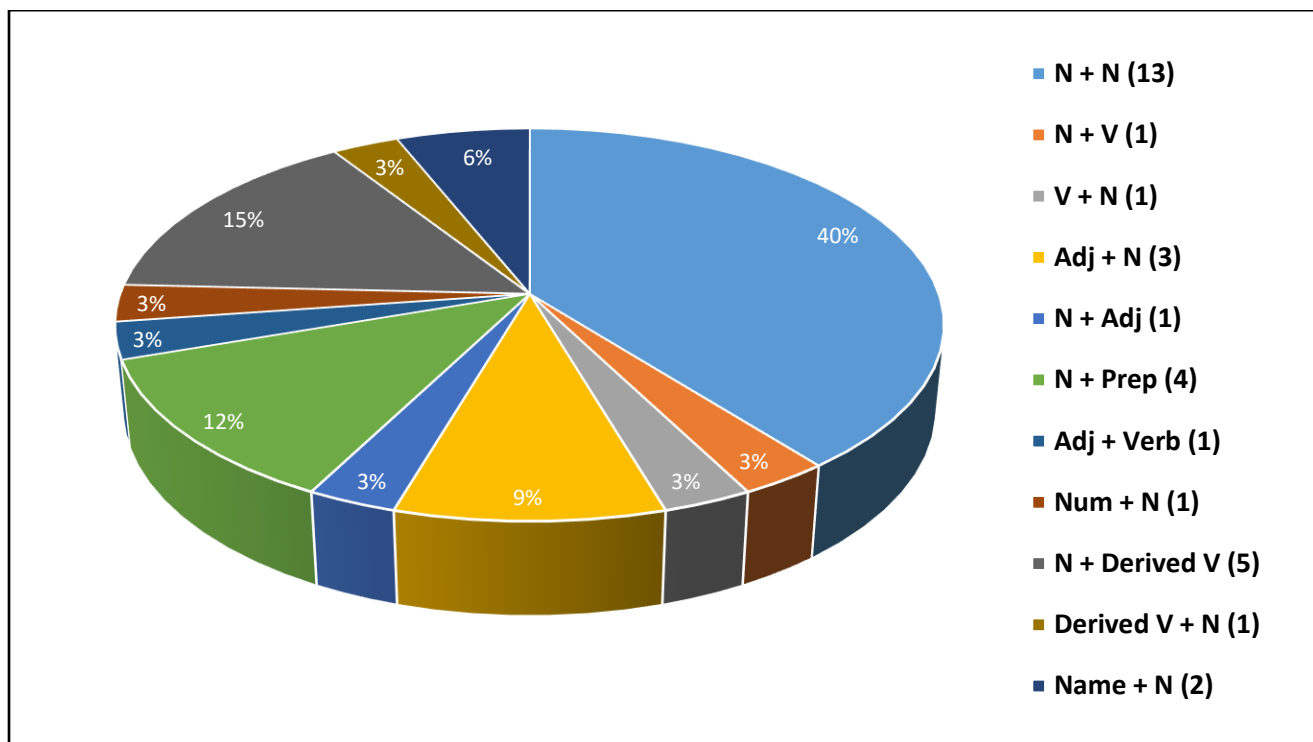


Figure 2. Types of Compounding Patterns.

Based on what Mattiello (2008) highlights, we may state that 23 of the compounds follow the most common productive patterns. Here is a list with the productive patterns that are involved in the creation of the slang in the Reality Show:

- **Noun + Noun** (*Juicehead*).
- **Noun + Verb** (*Junkpunch*).
- **Verb + Noun** (*Crash-pad*).
- **Adjective + Noun** (*Hothead*).
- **Noun + Adjective** (*Grenade free*).
- **Pattern for Phrasal Verbs** (*Blowout*)

The remaining 11 instances could be arranged as marginal cases. We will now outline these 13 structures with a few examples so that the reader can contemplate them in further detail. These instances are of the utmost importance. They might foment lexical creativity, since their formation has not been established as productive yet:

- **Adjective + Verb** (*Dirty-talk*).
- **Numeral + Noun** (*Six-way*).
- **Noun + Derived Noun** (*Pop-stirrer*).
- **Derived Verb + Noun** (*Loser-ass*).
- **Personal Name + Noun** (*Ronnie-type* and *Pauly-type*).
- **Verb + Derived Verb** (*Blow-dryer*).
- **Verb + Derived Adjective** (*Turnpiked*).

Secondly, in terms of derivation (see Table 9 on pp.37-39), we shall encounter the following: prefixation and suffixation.

We only encountered 2 cases of prefixation. The only prefixes utilized are *in* (*Inebriation*) and *bi* (*Bicurious*). However, these prefixes do not offer lexical innovation. Aside from not resembling the productive patterns attested by Mattiello (2008), Bauer (1983) suggests that both *in* and *bi* belong in the standard and productive structures of the English lexicon.

On the other hand, the suffixes that we have traced are *ie* (*Crocadillie*), *y* (*Chunky*), *er* (*Shocker*), and *o* (*Weirdo*) fit perfectly into what Mattiello (2008) labels as productive suffixes in slang. Consequently, we may claim that there is an inexistent lexical innovation in above-mentioned terms.

There is also a small number of suffixes that need a further discussion; Firstly, Bauer (1983) proposes that the suffix *ic* (*Lesbianic*) is for the most part productive. We might be confronted here with a case of lexical creativeness, since the standard for the word *Lesbianic* already exists as *Lesbian*. Similarly, the suffix *-est* (*Beautifullest*) tends to be present in English because it is the suffix upon which some superlatives are formed. Creativeness arises when the speaker utilizes the erroneous pattern to form such derivation. (The correct form would be 'the most beautiful').

Thirdly, the cases in conversion (See Table 12 on p.42-43) are very scarce. Only 5 instances were found. Besides these cases seem not to offer much lexical creativity.

This is due to them functioning as productive cases, as Mattiello (2008) states. The verbs *to man up*, *to hook up* and *to wife up* display a habitual pattern in slang English, since nouns might be shifted into verbs. Hence, it results in the pattern **Verb + Preposition UP**. The noun *gorgeouses* displays another typical pattern of functional shift (**Adjective > Noun**).

Next, we will focus on what Bauer (1983) names unpredictable formations. As previously discussed, it would be very deceptive to establish determined patterns for these word-formation processes from a morphological point of view. The resulting combinations cannot be fully anticipated, and it should be thus assumed that all the following word-structures foster lexical creativity. We will now examine these formations in further detail.

Firstly, we encountered several words coined by clipping (See Table 10 on pp. 39-40). Some instances are the back-clippings *frickin* ('Friking'), *friggin* ('Frigging'), *freakin* ('Freaking'), in which only a small letter was clipped. We may also encounter clippings such as *bro* ('Brother'), *croc* ('Crocodillie'), and *F* ('Fucking'), in which the word was partially or nearly shortened. Lastly, the adverb *F-ing* ('Fucking') displays a case of a middle-clipping. Even though it seems to be a very regular mechanism, the reader might become aware of its unpredictability when the terms *F* and *F-ing* are compared. Both derive from the same word ('Fucking'), although the resulting words were shortened differently.

Secondly, we should also be concerned with the irregularities that initialism and acronym may display in language (See Table 11 on pp.40-42). On the basis that any clause or sentence might be summarized into just a few signs, which are in most occasions dubious, the final outcomes are likely to be incalculable. Here we listed some of the new coinages of the Reality Show. Note that we only tracked instances of initialism. Moreover, some characters explained what these terms stand for, whilst they were communicating with one another on the Reality Show:

- *M.V.P* ('Mike, Vinny, and Pauly').
- *G.F.F* ('Grenade free area').
- *G.T.L* ('Gym, tan and laundry').
- *I.F.F* ('I am fucked foundation').
- *O.G* ('Original Guido').

Thirdly, we will be referring to blending (See Table 13 on pp.43-44), an outstanding word-formation process implicated to a greatest extent in lexical creativity. Despite having collected a scarce number of 6 blends, we might be bewildered at the broad range of linguistic connotations they can display. Since Mattiello (2008) remarks on the scarce predictability of the bases forming these types of words, we speculated on the possible bases that constitute the resulting coinages. Sometimes they were clarified by the characters on the Reality Show. Here we listed some interesting instances:

- *Tanorexic* ('Tan' + 'Anorexic').
- *Bromance* ('Brother' + 'Romance').
- *Snitchuation* ('Snitch' + 'Situation').
- *Sloppopotamus* ('Slot tart' + 'Hippopotamus').
- *Humongous* ('Huge' + 'Enormous').

Fourthly, we shall address the remaining processes, namely fanciful formations, and variation (See Table 14 on p.44). On the one hand, we only find two cases of variation, as seen in *tawk* and *cahs*. These terms have been simply respelled and mispronounced, attempting to mimic and satirize the British Pronunciation.

Regarding fanciful formation, we may only point out that they are one of the greatest examples of lexical innovation, as the sources are totally unknown to us. For instance, consider the lexicon *bronzer*, *cuca* and *bazooka*. These three words are utilized to designate the male penis. As deducted, the original sources are somewhat

mysterious. *Skank* may also be included within this type. Perhaps one of the most bizarre terms is *squoosh in*, whose bases are undistinguishable as well.

Lastly, according to our observations Figure 3 highlights the approximate number of words showing both productive and creative cases of morphological grammar.

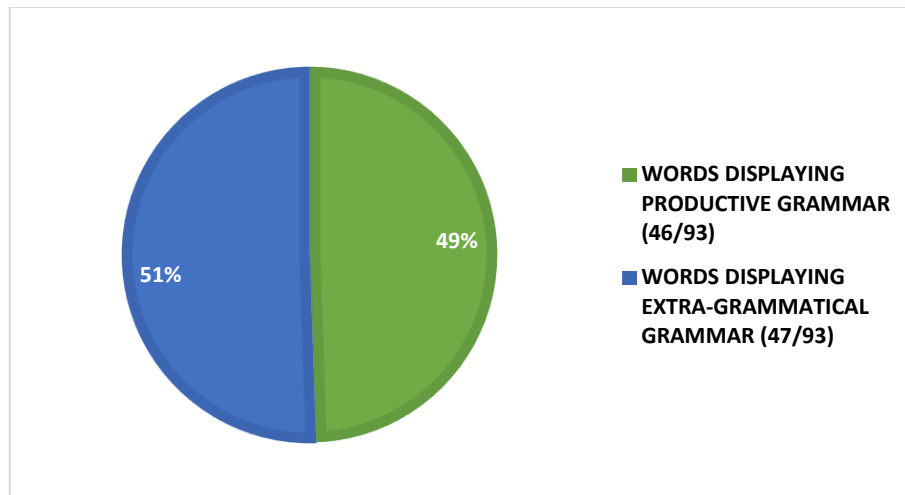


Figure 3. Number of terms following productive and creative morphology.

7. Conclusions.

Once the morphological analysis is completed, we might reckon a series of general observations. Firstly, the most common mechanisms used are those of compounding (34 items), derivation (20 items), and initialism and acronym (12 items). The least are those of conversion (5 items), blending (6 items), other (7 items), and clipping (8 items).

Secondly, we shall make a distinction between what Bauer (1983) regards as anticipable and unpredictable formations. As for the former category we find compounding, derivation, and conversion.

Compounding shows a diverse number of structure combinations. The number of productive formations outnumbers that of creative ones. More exactly, several 11 creative instances were tracked in contrast with 23 productive formations. The compounds that accelerate lexical creativity display the following structures:

Adjective + Verb, Numeral + Noun, Noun + Derived Noun, Derived Verb + Noun, Verb + Adverb, Name + Noun, Verb + Derived Verb, Verb + Derived Adjective.

The rest of patterns displayed fit excellently into what Mattiello (2008) regards as productive structures.

Derivation shows very little lexical innovation (Just two cases). The only terms worth discussing are *lesbianic* and *beautifullest*. Since there are unusual, we may classify them and instances of lexical creativeness. The rest of terms are cases of lexical productivity because suffixes such as *ie*, *y*, and *o* are already labeled as productive cases frequently occurring in slang.

Regarding conversion, we conclude by saying that it does not propitiate lexical innovations. To put it simply, the five words we collected show no extra-grammatical cases of morphology. Besides, As Bauer (1983) reveals, the mechanism

is rather productive. It should be thus assumed that conversion relies entirely on productivity rather than on creativity in the Slang English.

Regarding unpredictable formations, namely clipping, initialism and acronym, blending and fanciful formations, as Bauer (1983) states, and as shown in the analysis, the formations of these terms tends to be unforeseeable. Therefore, all of them may count as representatives of lexical creativity.

In some word-formation processes such as clipping, and initialism and acronym the construction may sometimes be anticipated, but the predictability is not always possible. Hence, it must be assumed that each of the eight clippings we mustered display lexical creativity.

In the case of blending we collected a scarce number of 6 cases. Since, their components are unknown until properly explained. Therefore, we must presuppose that each case of blending provokes a series of changes that might directly lead to lexical creativity.

Lastly, fanciful formations occupy a small number in our research with only eight cases. As Mattiello (2008) maintains, they are always unpredictable, and thus, they could be regarded as creative rather than productive for the most part.

Reflecting on these results, it can be remarked out of the lexicon we have foregathered (93 terms) an number of 47 terms that might help roughly accelerate the apparition of lexical creativity. Nevertheless, several 46 words stick to the set of productive processes attested by Mattiello (2008) and Bauer (1983). As a result, the number of cases in lexical productivity and lexical creativity are considerably parallel.

Finally, we shall admit that our research has certain limitations. Owing to the brevity of this dissertation we could only concentrate on the morphological dimension of the slang phenomenon. Likewise, we also dismissed borderline cases

(Treated as extra-grammatical cases), the fact that derivation results in class-changing words, and the function of the head and modifier in compounding.

As previously stated, slang can also be studied from a sociological point of view. Therefore, another issue to deal with may be the social and personal motivations for the characters to utilize this lexicon instead of the standard one.

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Table 1. Main types of productive compounds

Productive Compounding Structure.	Examples
Noun-Noun	<i>Bubblehead, monkey-man, hit-man.</i>
Adjective-Noun	<i>Big mouth, sweetie-pie, greenhouse.</i>
Verb + Noun	<i>Sawbones, slaphead, plug-ugly.</i>
Adverb + Noun	<i>Outside man, outside Job.</i>
Pattern Phrasal verbs (Verb + Preposition). Most common type ("Verb + Up").	<i>Sexed-up, strung out.</i>
First Element + Past participle	<i>Gobsmacked, god-damned.</i>
Adjective + Adjective/Past participle	<i>Half-shaved, stony-broke.</i>
Noun + Verb	<i>Donkey-Lick, pig jump.</i>
Verb + Numeral	<i>Stop one, hang five.</i>
Adjective + Noun	<i>Sad-ass, white-shoe.</i>

Table 2. Marginal types of compounding.

Marginal Types of Compounding	Examples
Numeral + Noun	<i>Four-eyes, nineteenth hole, two time.</i>
Noun/Verb + Preposition	<i>Stressed out.</i>
Noun/Verb + Numeral	<i>Section Eight.</i>
Adjective + Adverb	<i>Low-down.</i>
Element + Derived Verb. Most common types are '-er' -'ing' ,and '-ed'.	<i>Dog-robber, Skin-popping.</i>

Table 3. Prefixes in slang English.

Productive Prefixes in Slang English	Examples
De-	<i>Debowel, debug.</i>
Re-	<i>Re-up.</i>
Super-	<i>Supercool.</i>
Un-	<i>Uncool, untogether.</i>
Under-	<i>underfug.</i>
Marginal Case	
Schm-/Shm-	<i>Moon-schmoon, trotsky-shmotsky.</i>

Table 4. Suffixes in slang English.

Productive Suffixes in Slang English	Examples.
-able	<i>Ropeable, nonshable.</i>
-tion, -ion.	<i>Yuppification.</i>
-dom.	<i>Hippiedom, juppiedom.</i>
-ed.	<i>Crooked, potted.</i>
-er.	<i>Sipper, bonker.</i>
-eero, -aro.	<i>Sockeroo, switcheroo.</i>
-ery.	<i>Knavery, monkery.</i>
-ette.	<i>Ladette, sufraguette.</i>
-ful.	<i>Skinful, bottleful.</i>
-y, -ie, -ey.	<i>Greenie, darkey.</i>
-ing.	<i>Stonking, zonking.</i>
-ish.	<i>Smallish, poorish.</i>
-ly.	<i>Groovily, whackily.</i>
-o.	<i>Camisado, cheerio.</i>
-ness.	<i>Hippiness, peckishness.</i>

Table 5. Common Cases of Conversion.

Common conversion cases	Examples
Noun > Verb	<i>To bottle, to bridge.</i>
Verb > Noun	<i>A guess, a spy.</i>
Noun > Adjective (somewhat unusual)	<i>A dyslexic", a crazy.</i>
Adjective > Verb	<i>To better, to empty.</i>
Noun > Preposition UP	<i>To man up.</i>

Table 6. Usual Cases of Clipping

Common cases of clipping	Examples.
Back-Clipping (Most common one)	<i>Stew ('Stewardess').</i>
Fore-Clipping.	<i>Gator ('Alligator').</i>
Middle-Clipping.	<i>Tec ('Detective').</i>
Compound-Clipping.	<i>Skin ('Skinflint').</i>

Table 7. Compounds: Productive Patterns (23 items).

List of words	Word-formation process	Formation	Source	Meaning
Boyfriend-marriage (Adj).	Compounding	Noun + Noun	Urban Dictionary.	A man that might act as both as a boyfriend and a husband.
Shitball (Adj)	Compounding	Noun + Noun	(Dalzell,2009).	A detestable person
Cueball (n)	Compounding	Noun + Noun	(Dalzell,2009).	A bald and white man. Usually associated with Neofascism.
Ballsack (n).	Compounding	Noun + Noun	(Thorne,2007).	A swimsuit that defines well the male genitalia.
Buttload (n).	Compounding	Noun + Noun	(Dalzell,2009).	A lot of.
Dovetail (n).	Compounding	Noun + Noun.	Urban Dictionary.	Someone who is in a formal relationship but has intercourse with someone else, usually benefiting from both partners.
Scumbag (n).	Compounding	Noun + Noun	(Thorne,2007).	A hateful person
Bullshit (n).	Compounding	Noun + Noun	(Thorne,2007).	Something not truthful.

Whiplash (n).	Compounding	Noun + Noun	Urban Dictionary.	A very beautiful woman.
Juicehead (n).	Compounding	Noun + Noun	(Dalzell,2009). Original meaning; An alcoholic person.	A person making use of steroids to strengthen his/her muscles.
Dirtball (N)	Compounding	Noun + Noun	(Thorne,2007).	A person with scruffy hair and clothes.
Tag-team (v).	Compounding Conversion	Noun + Noun	Urban Dictionary.	When a group of men take turns to have intercourse with a woman
Crash-pad (n)	Compounding	Verb + Noun	(Dalzell,2009). Original meaning; A place where people stay over without necessarily knowing the owners.	A secret place to hide, either to plan something or to have intercourse.
Wifey-type (n)	Compounding Suffixation	Noun + Noun	(Dalzell,2009). Original meaning: A proper woman.	A woman that it is worth marrying and sharing a long-life relationship.
Junkpunch (V)	Compounding	Noun + Verb.	Urban Dictionary.	To hit someone in the testicles.
Wildcat (n).	Compounding	Adjective + Noun	(Dalzell,2009). Original meaning; "unauthorized".	A prostitute.

Hothead (n).	Compounding	Adjective + Noun	Urban Dictionary.	Someone who becomes annoyed very easily.
Dumbass (Adj).	Compounding	Adjective + Noun.	(Thorne,2007).	A stupid or non-intelligent person.
Grenade free (Adj)	Compounding	Noun + Adjective.	Urban Dictionary	An area free from prostitutes.
Jerk-off (n).	Compounding	Noun + Preposition. (Phrasal Verb).	(Thorne,2007). Only the term "Jerk" appears in the dictionary.	A stupid person.
Jack-Off (v)	Compounding	Verb + Preposition. (Phrasal Verb).	(Thorne,2007).	To masturbate
Blowout (n).	Compounding	Verb + Preposition (Phrasal Verb).	(Thorne,2007). Original Meaning is "Outcast" or "Rejected" (From the slang verb "To blow out").	A typical hairstyle of the so-called Guidos.
Blowout (n).	Compounding	Verb + Preposition (Phrasal Verb).	(Thorne,2007). Original Meaning is "Outcast" or "Rejected" (From the slang verb "To blow out").	A typical hairstyle of the so-called Guidos.

Table 8. Compounding: Marginal cases (11 items).

List of Words	Word-formation process	Formation	Source	Meaning
Dirty-talk (v)	Compounding Conversion	Adjective + Verb	(Thorne,2007). The word "Dirty" has sexual connotations, but the whole term does not appear.	To intentionally arouse someone sexually.
six-way (n).	Compounding	Numeral + Noun	Urban Dictionary.	Sexual practice consisting in practicing oral sex to a six-people group.
Pop-stirrer (n)	Compounding Suffixation	Noun + Derived verb.	Urban Dictionary	A person who unconditionally needs to be very dramatic concerning a situation or specific debate.
Gold-Digging (adj).	Compounding Suffixation	Noun + Derived Adjective.	Urban Dictionary.	Someone who does not seek love, a fortune.
Mind-boggled (Adj)	Compounding Suffixation	Noun + Derived Adjective	Urban Dictionary.	To be amazed, surprised.
Spray-tanned (adj)	Compounding Suffixation	Noun + Derived Adjective.	Urban Dictionary.	Someone who has a gorgeous tan owing to the use of specific sprays for that.

Dick-Banger (n).	Compounding Suffixation	Noun + Derived verb.	(Thorne,2007). It does not appear in the Dictionary, but their parts do it. Dick (19 th Century) to refer to the male penis. Banger (1940s) a Sausage.	Usually a woman who has intercourse with several men.
Loser-ass (adj)	Compounding Suffixation	Derived Adjective + Noun	Urban Dictionary.	The act of being a loser and a cruel person at the same time.
Ronnie-type (adj). Pauly-type (adj).	Compounding	Personal Name + Noun	Urban Dictionary.	A term used to describe women with specific characteristics.
Turnpiked (Adj)	Compounding Suffixation.	Verb + Derived adjective	Urban Dictionary	The act of being intoxicated by alcohol up to the extent that you lose your faculties.
Blow-dryer (n)	Compounding Suffixation	Verb + Derived Verb.	(Thorne,2007). Term deriving from "Blow job"	Pejorative term to refer to a person (usually woman) who practices oral sex.

Table 9. Derivation: Prefixation and suffixation (20 items).

List of Words	Word-formation process	Formation	Source	Meaning
Sweetie (N)	Suffixation	-IE ('Sweet').	(Dalzell,2009).	An affectionate term used when the speakers denotes tenderness towards someone (Especially women).
Slutty (Adj)	Suffixation	-(T)Y ('Slut').	(Dalzell,2009).	Adjective resembling the features of a prostitute.
Inebriation (n).	Prefixation	IN- ('Ebriate').	Urban Dictionary	To do something crazy while being drunk.
Wifey (N)	Suffixation	-Y ('Wife').	(Dalzell,2009).	A woman bound to spend her life with a certain man.
Sucker (n).	Suffixation	-ER ('Suck')	(Dalzell,2009).	To be a fan of something, usually in an obsessive manner.
Loosey (Adj).	suffixation	-Y ('Loose').	Urban Dictionary.	A very liberal person. Usually associated with human sexuality.
Chunky (Adj).	Suffixation	-Y ('Chunk').	(Dalzell,2009).	A term used for approbation of something.

Boobies (n)	Suffixation	-IE ('Boob').	(Thorne,2007).	The female breasts.
Sneaky (n)	Suffixation	-Y ('Sneak').	(Dalzell,2009). Original Meaning; using a hidden device to record something.	Something done stealthily and without anyone knowing.
Crocadilly/ie (adj).	Suffixation	-Y, -IE ('Crocodile').	Unknown	Unknown
Booty (n).	Suffixation	-Y ('Boot').	(Thorne,2007).	The human bottom.
Lesbianic (adj).	Suffixation	-IC ('Lesbian').	Unknown	Characteristic of a lesbian.
Bi-curious (Adj)	Prefixation	BI- ('Curious').	Urban Dictionary.	Someone straight but feeling curious about heterosexual identity.
Shocker (n)	Suffixation	-ER ('Shock').	Urban Dictionary.	A person that sexually stimulates a woman by introducing his/her fingers into her vagina and annus.
Whoopsie (n).	Suffixation	-IE ('Whoop').	(Dalzell,2009).	A homosexual man.
Rookie (n).	Suffixation	-IE ('Rook').	(Thorne,2007).	A beginner.
Hottie (n).	Suffixation	-(T)IE ('Hot').	(Thorne,2007).	Someone very attractive.
Wedgie (n)	Suffixation	-IE ('Wedge').	(Dalzell,2009).	The act of somebody pulling up someone's underpants to make fun of him/her.

Beautifullest (v), (SUPERL).	Suffixation	-(L)EST ('Beautiful').	Unknown	Superlative and erroneous superlative form of the adjective <i>Beautiful</i> .
Weirdo (noun).	Suffixation	-O ('Weird').	(Thorne,2007).	Someone resembling strange or unconventional features.

Table 10. Clipping (8 items).

List of Words	Word-formation Process	Formation	Source	Meaning
F-ing (adj)	Clipping	Fucking > F-ing.	(Dalzell,2009).	Intensifier adjective in English (From <i>Fucking</i>).
F (adv)	Clipping	Fucking > F.	(Dalzell,2009). Original expression is "F Bomb".	Intensifier adverb in slang (<i>Fucking</i>).
Bro (excl)	Clipping	Brother >Bro.	(Thorne,2007).	A very good friend.
Yo (ex)	Clipping	You > Yo.	(Thorne,2007).	Exclamation indicating solidarity or friendliness
Frickin' (adv)	Clipping	Fricking >Frickin.	(Dalzell,2009).	Variant of <i>Fucking</i> .
Croc (n)	Clipping	Crocodillie > Croc.	(Thorne,2007). Original meaning is different.	Unknown
Friggin' (Adv)	Clipping	Frigging > Friggin.	(Dalzell,2009).	<i>Fucking</i> , but more polite.

Freakin' (Adv)	Clipping	The adverb <i>Freaking</i> was shortened to <i>Freakin</i> .	(Thorne,2007).	Fucking
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Table 11. Initialism and acronym (12 items).

List of Words	Word-formation process	Formation	Source	Meaning
D.T.F.	Initialism	The initials letters of the expression 'Down to fuck' were put together.	Urban Dictionary	To be ready to have sexual intercourse.
D.T.S	Acronym	The initial letters from 'Down to Snuggle' were put together.	(Dalzell,2009). Original meaning; Symptoms of "Delirium Tremens". 1895.	To be ready to have sexual intercourse.
G.F.F	Initialism	The initial letters from 'Grenade free foundation' were put together.	Urban Dictionary	A group of people that supports <i>Grenade</i> (Prostitute) free area.
B.F.F	Initialism	The initial letters from 'Best friends forever' were put together.	(Dalzell,2009).	A very good friendship.

B.K.	Initialism	The initial letters from 'Boner killer' put together.	(Dalzell,2009). The word "Boner" appears first coined in 1961 (An erection).	Something that makes the sex appeal decrease.
O. G.	Initialism	The initial letters from 'Original Guido' were put together.	(Thorne,2007). Original Meaning <i>Original Gangster</i> , 1980s. Routledge Dictionary (Acronym of <i>Old Girl</i>).	A person resembling the typical features of the so-called Guido.
G.T.L.	Initialism	The initial letters from 'Gym, tanning, and laundry' were put together.	Urban Dictionary	To go to the gym, go tanning and do the laundry.
M.V. P	Initialism	The initial letters from the names 'Mike, Vinny, and Pauly' were put together.	Urban Dictionary.	The term refers to three characters of Jersey Shore, namely Mike, Vinny and Pauly. They are also very good friends .
F.T.D.	Initialism	The initial letters from 'Fresh to death' were put together.	Urban Dictionary.	A very healthy and strong person.

DTS	Initialism	The initial letters from 'Down the Shore' were put together.	Urban Dictionary.	A specific location in the reality show.
I.F.F.	Initialism	The initial letters from 'I'm fucked foundation' were put together.	Urban Dictionary.	Feelings of resignation.
G.F.A	Initialism	The initial letters from 'Grenade Free America' were put together.	Urban Dictionary.	An Area free from prostitutes or liberal women.

Table 12. Conversion (5 items).

List of Words	Word-formation process	Formation	Source	Meaning
To man up (v)	Functional Shift	Noun + Preposition > Phrasal Verb.	(Dalzell,2009).	To become mature and responsible for your actions.
To hook up (v)	Functional Shift	Noun + Preposition > Phrasal Verb.	(Thorne,2007).	The act of two people kissing, or even getting to have intercourse.
To wife up (v)	Functional Shift	Noun + Preposition > Phrasal Verb.	Urban Dictionary.	
Gorgeouses (n)	Functional Shift	Adjective > Noun	Urban Dictionary	A noun designating a beautiful woman

Grenade (n)	Functional Shift	Semantic change of meaning.	(Thorne,2007).	A very unattractive woman
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Table 13. Blending (6 items).

List of Words	Word-formation process	Formation	Source	Meaning
Tanorexic (adj).	Blending	Tan + Anorexic.	Urban Dictionary.	A person obsessed with getting tanned.
Bromance (adj).	Blending	Brother + Romance.	Urban Dictionary.	Affective relationship two men can have without being considered homosexual.
Snitchuation (n)	Blending	Snitch + Situation.	Urban Dictionary.	To spread false rumors.
Sloppopotamus (n).	Blending	Slot tart + Hippopotamus.	Urban Dictionary.	An overweighed person who spends the whole day either eating or sleeping.
Guidocide (V).	Blending	Guido + Suicide	Urban Dictionary.	The act of erasing fake tanning and in general anything comprising the so-called Guido Culture.

Snookalicious (adj).	Blending	Snooky + delicious	Urban Dictionary	An adjective to denote your love for Snooki, one of the characters of Jersey Shore.
Humongous (Adj).	Blending	Huge + Enormous.	(Thorne,2007).	Extremely big.

Table 14. Other types of mechanisms (8 items).

List of Words	Word-formation process	Formation	Source	Meaning
Squoosh in (v)	Fanciful Formation	Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown
Bronzer (n)	Fanciful Formation	Unknown.	Unknown	Male penis.
Cuca (n)	Fanciful Formation	Unknown.	Unknown	Male penis.
Guido (n)	Fanciful Formation	Unknown.	(Dalzell,2009).	American Stereotype of an Italian or American-Italian person
Bazooka (n)	Fanciful Formation	Unknown.	(Dalzell,2009). Original Meaning: Crack cocaine.	Male penis.
Skank (n)	Fanciful Formation	Unknown	(Thorne,2007).	A prostitute.
Tawk (v)	Variation	Modification of the spelling of 'talk'.	Unknown.	To talk.
Cahs (n)	Variation	Modification of the spelling of 'cars'.	Unknown.	Car.